

PUKHKALO, A. (Luganskaya obl., UkrSSR)

Using a traveling movie projection unit. Pozh.delo 9 no.2:29
F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Fire prevention—Study and teaching)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/3 Cancer Mar 59

1111. Investigation of plant extracts for their cytotoxic and anticarcinogenic properties (Russek, G. I., PUKHAIKSKAYA E. CH., PETROVA M. F. and MASSAGUTOV P. S. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Biol. i Med.* 1957, 43, 6 (57-60)

Ninety alcoholic extracts prepared from 78 plants were examined. A preliminary study of the extracts' cytotoxic properties was made in vivo by observing their effect upon cells of Ehrlich's tumour. It was seen that 15 extracts possessed cytotoxic properties. Preparations from which the excess of tannic substances that cause a cytotoxic effect had been removed, were injected subcutaneously for 12 days into mice into which Ehrlich's tumour had been inoculated subcutaneously. The possession of cytotoxic properties and the coincidental ability to retard tumour development was noted in extracts of 3 plants. Extracts of the fruits of the Kirgiz honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) and of *Datisca cannatina* considerably retarded the growth of tumours, but had marked toxic properties which caused loss of weight and dystrophic changes in the liver and spleen of the experimental animals. The extract of the bark of *Oblepikha*, purified of tannic substances, produced a marked anti-carcinogenic effect and lacked cytotoxic properties.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/1 Cancer Jan 59

151. *The effect of an extract of Hippophae rhamnoides on the growth of tumours (Russian text)* PUKHAISEAYA E. Ch. Byull. eksper. Biol. i Med. 1958, 15:3 (97-100) Graphs 2 Tables 1

The effect on the growth of 10 different transplantable tumours as well as the toxicity of alcoholic extracts of the bark of Hippophae rhamnoides was investigated in mice and rats. Guérin carcinoma, sarcoma 45 and sarcoma M₁ of rats were inhibited by 80-90% as compared to the controls. Complete disappearance of tumours was not observed. In mouse hepatoma C₃HA, Ehrlich tumour, Passey melanoma, breast cancer of mice C₅₇ × A, and Walker rat carcinosarcoma the inhibitory effect was less pronounced (50-70%).

PUKHAL'SKAYA, A.Ch.; PETROVA, M.F.; MAN'KO, I.V.

Studies on the effect of 6 alkaloids related to 1-methylpyrrolizidine on the growth of hepatoma and of certain other transplanted tumors in animals. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 47 no.8:91-93 Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR L.F. Iarionov) i laboratorii khimii prirodnykh veshchestv (zav. - prof. G.P. Men'shikov) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR N.N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR I iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov (zav. - Yu.K. Sander) Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusovym.

(HEPATOMA exper.)

(NEOPLASMS exper.)

(ALKALOIDS pharmacol.)

(PYRROLES pharmacol.)

ACC NR: AP7011834

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/006/1380/1383

AUTHOR: Pukhal'skaya, G. V.; Kotov, A. G.; Pshchetskiy, S. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Transformations of free radicals under the action of light in gamma-irradiated methylamines

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 6, 1966, 1380-1383

TOPIC TAGS: Primary aliphatic amine, free radical, chemical energy conversion, gamma irradiation, spectrophotometer / SF-4 spectrophotometer, DRSh-500 irradiation apparatus

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: S. Ya. Pshchetskiy et al., using certain gamma-irradiated polymers and olefins as an example, previously established the reversible isomerization of radicals as a result of the migration of free valence between carbon atoms. Considering it important to ascertain whether such free valence transitions are possible between different atoms, particularly transitions between nitrogen and carbon, the authors studied spontaneous, as well as ultraviolet-light-induced transformations of free radicals in gamma-irradiated aliphatic amines (methylamine, dimethylamine and trimethylamine). Irradiation on a cpbalt-60 gamma source

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.15

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ACC NR: AP7011834

and DRSh-500 lamps, as well as recording of EPR spectra on an RE 1301 instrument and of absorption spectra on an SF-4 spectrophotometer were done at a temperature of 77° K. When necessary, the irradiation with light was done directly in the resonant cavity of a microwave spectrometer. The results are discussed in detail. This article was presented by Academician S. S. Medvedev on 14 February 1966. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas. [JPRS: 40,422]

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000763

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/003/0714/0718

PUKHAL'SKAYA, G. V., KOTOV, A. G., and PSHEZHETSKIY, S. Ya.

"Phototransformations of Radicals in γ -Irradiated Frozen Acetone"

Moscow, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 40, No 3, Mar 1966, pp 714-718

Abstract: EPR spectra of acetone were determined at 77°K after the acetone had been irradiated at this temperature with gamma-rays or ultraviolet light. The spectra indicated that while photolysis with UV resulted in the formation of acetyl radicals and methyl radicals, acetonyl radicals formed principally on gamma-radiolysis. On irradiation of the acetone with UV previously subjected to the action of gamma-radiation, the acetonyl radicals that had formed were photolyzed according to the equation $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3 + \text{CH}_2\text{CO}$. On further irradiation with UV, formation of acetyl radicals took place. Apparently the ketene that had formed by photolysis of acetonyl radicals decomposed according to the equation $\text{CH}_2\text{CO} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2 + \text{CO}$ and the methylene radicals thereupon entered into some sort of reaction giving rise to acetyl radicals. The photodecomposition of acetonyl radicals proceeded much faster than that of acetone molecules. The curve indicating the relation between the wave length of absorbed light and the rate of decomposition of light

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UDC: 541.15

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ACC NR: AP7000763

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343530014-7

absorption by acetone. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 formulas. [JPRS: 37,177]

TOPIC TAGS: acetone, EPR spectrum, photolysis

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 08May65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

vmb

AM4038588

BOOK EXPLOITATION

s/

Pukhal'skiy, Leonid Cheslavich

Theory of contrast of uranium ores (Teoriya kontrastnosti uranovy*kh rud), Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 175 p. illus., biblio. 1,330 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: uranium ore, hydrometallurgy, radiometry, ore beneficiation, radiometric contrast, nuclear engineering

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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Ch. VI. Contrast of mined ores and the optimal regime of radiometric
beneficiation -- 128

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SUB CODE: ES, NP

SUBMITTED: 22Jul63

NR REF SOV: 022

OTHER: 007

DATE ACQ: 06Apr64

Card 2/2

PAVLOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Nikanorovich, akaderik; PUKHAL'SKAYA, L.F.,
red. izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Natural foci of transmissible diseases in connection with
the landscape-related epidemiology of anthroponoses] Pri-
rodnaia ochagovost' transmissivnykh boleznei v sviazi s
landshaftnoi epidemiologiei zoonetroponozov. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Nauka," 1964. 210 p. (MIRA 17:3)

PAVLOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Nikanorovich, akademik; PUKHAL'SKAYA, L.F., red.
izd-va; ZENDEL', M.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Studies on experimental zoology and poisonous animals] Raboty
po eksperimental'noi zoologii i po iadovitym zivotnym. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 204 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Poisonous animals)
(Zoology, Experimental)

PUKHAL'SKAYA, Ye.Ch.

Effect of sarcolysin on regeneration in amphibia and on tumors in mice under light hypothermia. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no.3:97-101 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.G.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhin), Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusovym.
(ALANINE) (TUMORS) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)) (HYPOTHERMIA)

VASIL'YEV, S.A.; Gurov, V.S.; DAVYDOV, G.B.; ZARIN, S.A.; ZATONCHKOVSKIY, Ye.A.; IL'INA, L.D.; KIRILLOV, Ye.V.; LISHAY, K.P.; MILKOVSKIY, Yu.S.; MIKHAYLOV, M.I.; NIKOL'SKIY, K.K.; PUKHAL'SKIY, A.Ch.; PUKHAL'SKAYA, N.N.; RABINOVICH, M.B.; SHVEDSKIY, S.A.; KONDRASHINA, N.M., red.; KARABILOVA, S.F., tekhn.red.

[Recommendations of international consultative committees on telephony and telegraphy] Rekomendatsii mezhdunarodnykh konsul'tativnykh komitetov po telefonii i telegrafii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1959. 335 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for all except Kondrashina, Karabilova).
(Telephone) (Telegraph)

TOPOROV, V.Ya.; VOZNYI, G.F.; TANKOVSKIY, P.I.; PUKHAL'SKAYA, V.A.

Use of various coagulating agents for the clarification of slurry
containing washery waters from coal-cleaning plants. Koks i khim.
no.10:3-7 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Coal preparation)

PEREVODCHIKOVA, N.I.; PLATONOVA, G.N.; PUKHAL'SKAYA, Ye.Ch.

Chemotherapy of malignant tumors. Vest. AMN SSSR 18
no.3:49-66 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

PUKHAL'SKAYA, Ye.Ch.

Serotonin-induced inhibition of regeneration and cell division in tadpoles. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 11:200-207 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya khimioterapii Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PUKHAL'SKAYA, Ye.O.; LYUFACHUN, A.S.

Combined X-ray and serotonin therapy of transplanted tumors in rats.
Vop. onk. 9 no.10:25-29 '63. (MIRA 17:22)

L. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy
i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin). Adres avtorov: Moskva, 1-110, ul.
Shcherkina, d.61/2, korp.9, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy
onkologii AMN.

SEGIDA, G.V.; PURNAL'SKAYA, Ye.Ch.

Stimulating effect of serotonin on the mitotic activity of the pancreas in physiological and reparative regeneration in rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 59 no.2:102-106 F '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F. Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PUKHAL'SKAYA, Ye.Gh.; PETROVA, M.F.; MEN'SHIKOV, G.P.

5-oxytryptamine from Hippophae rhamnoides as an antitumorigenic preparation in experiments on animals. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 50 no.10:105-110 0 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F.Larionov) i laboratorii khimii prirodnikh veshchestv (zav. - prof. G.P.Men'shikov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhinyu.

(ALKALOIDS) (CANCER)

PUKHAL'SKAYA, Ye.Ch.

Mechanism of the action of serotonin on tumors. Protection of
active groups of 5-oxytryptamine from oxidation in the body.
Vop.med.khim. 8 no.1:42-47 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy khimioterapii Instituta
eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(INDOLOL) (TUMORS) (ASCORBIC ACID)

PUKHAL'SKAYA, YE. CH.
AID Nr. 995-2 21 June

PROPHYLACTIC EFFECT OF SEROTONIN ON ACUTE RADIATION SICKNESS
IN MONKEYS (USSR)

Semenov, L. F., L. F. Larionov, M. F. Petrova, Ye. Ch. Pukhal'skaya,
and K. A. Zeytunyan. Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 8, no. 4, Apr 1963,
58-62. S/241/63/008/004/002/006

Rhesus monkeys weighing 2.5 to 4.0 kg were subjected to total-body γ -radiation (Co^{60}) with a single dose of 630 r (LD_{90}) or 700 r (LD_{100}) at 96 to 102 r/min. To prevent dysentery, the animals were given levomycetin (400 mg per animal) and biomyacin (100 mg per animal) every other day starting 24 hrs after exposure. Serotonin hydrochloride was injected intramuscularly (aqueous solutions) in doses of 50 to 175 mg/kg or 35 to 40 mg/kg 5 to 10 min before irradiation; doses of 100, 150, and 175 mg/kg proved toxic. Spasms, salivation, and contraction of the muscles of the extremities were observed a few minutes after the injection of serotonin, followed by coma and death within 2 to 40 hrs. A dose of 50 mg/kg of serotonin caused spasms and coma which gradually disappeared, after which the animals recovered. Doses below 40 mg/kg caused slight hyperemia of facial

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ATD Nr. 995-2 21 June

PROPHYLACTIC EFFECT OF SEROTONIN [Cont'd]

S/241/63/008/004/002/006

skin and increased the muscular tonus of the toes but did not markedly impair the vital activity of the animals. Acute radiation sickness induced in rhesus monkeys by γ -irradiation with 630 r caused the death of most of the animals (controls), although prophylactic use of serotonin (35 to 40 mg/kg) alleviated the symptoms of radiation sickness and increased the survival rate (6 monkeys out of 17 survived after a 30-day observation period). When subjected to γ -irradiation with 700 r ($> LD_{100}$) and treated with serotonin hydrochloride (35 to 40 mg/kg prior to exposure) and antibiotics, the monkeys succumbed within 17 days. [SGM]

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L 32450-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048761

S/0219/64/058/011/0107/0111

AUTHOR: Pukhal'skaya, Ye. Ch.; Man'ko, Yu. K.

TITLE: Serotonin effect on mitotic activity in certain organs of rats with monoaminoxidase blocking

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny*, v. 58, no. 11, 1964, 107-111

TOPIC TAGS: rat, serotonin, mitosis, monoaminoxidase, liver, corneal epithelium, iproniazid

ABSTRACT: The first of three experimental series investigated the effect of serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine) on cell mitosis under normal monoaminoxidase activity conditions, the second series investigated the effect of serotonin on cell mitosis with monoaminoxidase activity blocked by iproniazid, and the third series investigated the effect of iproniazid on cell mitosis without serotonin. In the first series, two-thirds of the liver crypts were removed before the rats received serotonin (30 mg/kg dose) subcutaneously or interperitoneally. The animals were decapitated 2-3 hrs later and tissues

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L 32450-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048761

from the liver, duodenum, and corneal epithelium were prepared to determine mitotic activity. In the second series iproniazid used as a monoaminoxidase inhibitor was introduced interperitoneally (100 mg/kg dose) 20 hrs before serotonin administration (30 mg/kg dose). In the third series only iproniazid (100 mg/kg dose) was introduced. The mitotic index was based on a 4000-5000 cell count. Results show that after serotonin administration the mitotic index more than doubled in the regenerating liver, displayed a slight increase in the duodenal crypts, and gradually dropped in the corneal epithelium, particularly after subcutaneous serotonin administration. Serotonin, administered after blocking of monoaminoxidase activity, reduced mitotic activity of corneal epithelium even more (by 10 times compared to control), but did not change the mitotic activity of the duodenal crypts. The differences in the nature of the serotonin effect on cell mitosis depend mostly on monoaminoxidase activity differences of the various tissues, that is, on the ratio between 5-hydroxytryptamine and 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid. The former inhibits mitoses and the latter stimulates them. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

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L 32450-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048761

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy khimoterapii Instituta
eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moscow
(Experimental Chemotherapy Laboratory of the Experimental and
Clinical Oncology Institute AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 017

Card 3/3

REEL

451

PRZYLECKI, A.